to me by yourself and Mr. Graham; my attention was first called to Mesars. Beach and Fullerton by your objecting to questions put by them; I have not read the testimony taken there, and can't say whether it is correct or not; I took the statement of Laurence Carr, the hackman, who I understand has since died.

TESTIMONY OF JUDGE BIXBY. Butler H. Bixby, examined by Mr. McKeon: I am a Police Justice, presiding at the Yorkville Police Court; there was a complaint made before me, by a prisoner named Mansfield, against Fisk, and examinations took piace several times before me in the last year; the mplaint was made in November, and the several ex aminations extended to the 6th of January; I produce the complaint and the warrant in that case; there was a hearing before me on the 6th of January; Miss Mansfield and Miss Williams were in attendance; Stokes was ex-

and Miss Williams were in attendance; Stokes was examined as a witness that day, and the proceedings terminated about 2 o'clock; Mr. Beach was present as counsel for Fisk; the complaint was made by Josephine E. Mansfield against Fisk, for libel; there was an affidavit read in court which was sworn to by a man named King; Fisk was present at one hearing, but by consent he was permitted to leave; the first day's examination was held on the 1sth November.

Q. Can you give me, as near as you can, the time at which all these persons left the court-room on the afternoon of the 6th of January 1 A. It was about fig or 2 o'clock; I remember the time Miss Mansfield, Col. Fellows, Mrs. Williams and Stokes drove away; I did not see than into the carriage, because I was in another part of the building at the time.

Q. When this complaint was made by Mansfield was Stokes present I. A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Were any directions given with regard to the arrest.

ons given with regard to the arrest Q. Were any directions given with regard to the arrest of Fisk i Objected to. Mr. McKeon—We want to show that, so far from enter-Mr. McKeon—We want to show that, so far from entertaining a vindictive spirit toward Fisk, Stokes did not desire to have Fisk taken away from his business, and so

The question was excluded by the Court. TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS M. BIXBY.

Francis M. Bixby testified, in reply to Mr. Tremaine: recollect seeing Stokes on the afternoon of the 6th of January last; I saw him also, that forenoon, at the Yorkville Police Court; he called upon me at my office. Q. State what purpose he called upon you for ! Objected to by the District-Attorney.

Mr. McKeon said this was the last man who saw the prisoner before he stepped into the carriage, and I mean to prove by him that when Stokes came down town he went into the office of Mr. Bixby to see if he had received any information in relation to proceedings against Stokes by the Grand Jury.

The Court permitted the question, and the witness answered; He asked me if I had heard anything in regard to his being indicted by the Grand Jury on the complaint of Fisk; I told him I had heard that the matter was before the Grand Jury, but that it was dismissed.

ter was before the Grand Jury, but that it was dismissed.

Q. Did he say what he was going to do? Objected to. Mr. Tremain said the theory of the prosecution was this: That Stokes started on a mission of death, that he drove past the Opera House for the purpose of seeking Fisk, that he then proceeded to the Grand Central Hotel, and that while prowling about the hall in search of his victim, he is filled with a murderous intent. On the other hand, it was sought to be proved that this meeting was altogether accidental; he was engaged in a different purpose; he had different intentions, and the point now raised was this: Whether the defense was to be excluded from showing the declarations made by the Prisoner of the different steps during his passage from the park down to the time of the shooting? Was there any rule of justice or propriety in not permitting him to put in evidence these natural declarations which formed a complete chain of evidence? Stokes, he asserted, went to the Grand Central Hotel for the purest and best burposes, and he submitted that his declarations immediately prior to the shooting were admissible. He had no more intention of meeting Fisk than he had of meeting the dead, and of the truth of this they would satisfy the Jury.

Mr. Garvin called attention to the case of the People

the dead, and of the truth of this they would satisfy the Mr. Garvin called attention to the case of the People agt. Real, where the same point was raised, but it was overruled by the Court of Appeals, on the principle that a party shall not have it in his power to manufacture defense for himself when he was preparing to take the initiatory steps in the commission of the great crime which we allege in this case. He could plot the whole defense; he understands his own trainjof thought and he goes on with the preparation for a great crime. The whole tenor of the evidence showed he was waiting for Fisk. He pursued him the whole afternoon; he rushed into the Grand Central Hotel; and if this principle now asserted was to be carried, every criminal, even while serted was to be carried, every criminal, even while ontemplating murder, could form a complete and per

Mr. Tremain expressed his astonishment that the dis-Mr. Tremain expressed his astonishment that the discussion on an interlecutory question should have given the District-Attorney an opportunity to say that the interests of justice should require him to enter upon an argument upon the expark, distorted, aye, perjured evidence, that has been put in on the part of the prosecution. The District-Attorney attempted to prove that Stokes went to this hotel for the purpose of assassinating Fisk, and when he produced evidence to show he went there for no such purpose, by his own declarations, he was met by this objection. With two of the ablest counsel in the State to assist and aid and advise, the District-Attorney sought to continue to keep the padlock on the prisoner's mouth, and all this was the result of the testinony of that little perjured Thomas Harf, who was brought into this court by an unseen and unknown power. There was a power behind the throne which they were determined to unmask, and in this view they protested against the objection of the District-Attorney, which would practically shut the mouth of the prisoner and deprive him of his just rights.

which would practically shift the moulif of the prisoner and deprive him of his just rights.

Mr. Garvin remarked that the counsel on the other side attached much importance to the fact that private counsel were associated with him for the prosecution. In the great trial of Cole, in Albany, Mr. Tremain was private counsel, and not only prosecuted once but twice.

Mr. Tremain—I appeared on the direct employment of the Attorney-General. I was never private counsel in a criminal case.

the Attorney-General. I was never private counsel in a criminal case.

Mr. Garvin—What is the difference between getting it out of the State and out of a private individual. Money, bised money, from the State was just as good gold as that from the pocket of a private individual. His associates were as honorable as any in the profession, and it would not change them if they were appointed by the Attorney-General. His associate admitted this morning he prosecuted with Col. Fellows.

Mr. McKeon—I meant to say I never was private prosecutor in a murder case.

Mr. Garvin [warmiy]—The gentleman appeared in the case of Cancimi, and he now howls, and groans, and

ecutor in a inurier case.

Mr. Garvin [warmiy]—The gentleman appeared in the case of Cancimi, and he now howls, and groans, and shouts when his own pocket is filled with blood-money.

Mr. McKeon—I was employed by the State.

Mr. Garvin continued to say that did not affect the merits of the case, and having adverted to the question of the admission in evidence of the declarations of the prisoner, he maintained they should be excluded.

Judge Ingraham—It is right to give these declarations in connection with the res gesta, but this is not a declaration in connection with the res gesta. It is a declaration made previously, and one of those declarations which, in my judgment, cannot be given at this time. As recards the private counsel, I desire that no further reference should be made to them during the trial.

Mr. Tremain asked the witness if, during the conversation he had with Mr. Stokes in the afternoon of the 6th of January, he saw anything, and, if so, what, in relation to his intentions to go to Providence on Tuesday as a reason given for making the inquiry in regard to the indictment! Objected to, and excluded.

TESTIMONY OF RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

TESTIMONY OF RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

Rufus F. Andrews, was called to the stand after Mr. Bixby, and testified in relation to an interview which

took place between himself and Stokes on the 6th of January, in the former's office, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. Mr. McKeon said he proposed to show by the witness that Stokes came to make inquiries in relation to his rumored indictment by the Grand Jury at Fisk's instigation. The first question as to Stokes's inquiry about the indictment was objected to, but allowed by the Court. The witness said: He asked me if I knew whether an indictment had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the

had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer; I told him that so far as I had been able to assectain there had not; be then asked me whether, if an indictment was obtained, he could be-followed, and the witness repeated)—He then asked me whether, if an indictment was obtained, he could be brought from Rhode Island by a requisition; I told him—Judge Ingraham—There stop.

Q. What further did you say to him if A. I simply told him—Objected to by the District-Attorney.

Mr. McKeon—Now, Sir, I intend to hold the District-Attorney fo his official responsibility. We are trying a man for his life, and everything connected with the transaction should be developed. I want to know if it is in obedience to his duty or the power behind him that he excludes me from putting the question. [Excitedly,] I hold you and the near whose hands are on your throat to their responsibility.

Judge Ingraham—I have endeavored repeatedly, Mr. McKeon, to stop thus. I have insisted on it on the part of the District-Attorney, and I insist on it on your side. Such remarks must not be made to the prosecution.

Mr. McKeon—Recollect, Sir, we are defending a man for his life.

Judge Ingraham—That is no reason at all.

for his life.

Judge Ingraham—That is no reason at all. Judge Ingraham—That is no reason at all.

Mr. McKeon—I mean to say that the District-Attorney
holds in his hands life and death.
Judge Ingraham—Neither the counsel nor the Court
are to dictate to the District-Attorney the course he
should nesses.

are to dictate to the District-Attorney the course he should pursue.

Mr. McKeon—There is a responsibility higher yet.

Mr. McKeon then asked the questions, "What was his further answer?" 'Did he say if he was indicted he would not leave town?" "Did he say if he was indicted he would not leave town?" "Did he say he was going to Providence for the purpose of attending a trial in relation to a debt on the Tuesday following?" all of which were excluded by the Court and exceptions taken.

TESTIMONY OF GEO. W. COTTERILL. Geo. W. Cotterill, the next witness examined, swore to having met Stekes at the Hoffman House on the 6th of January last, at 15 or 20 minutes to 3 p. m. He saw Stokes pass to the telegraph office and take up a blank dispatch, and there he left him. Stokes asked him some question in reference to the Long Branch boat. The question itself was excluded by Judge Ingraham. A juestion was also put to him by Stokes in relation to

Estontown. He told Stokes it was Estontown and not Eatonville, there being no station at Eatonville. Q. Did you answer him at what time the boat left for ong Branch that afternoon! A. No. Sir; a person in

Q. Did you answer him at what time the boat left for Long Branch that afternoon! A. No. Sir; a person in the office answered it.
Q. Do you recollect his asking you how he could reach Estontown! A. Yes.
Q. Did you tell him he could telegraph! Objected to.
Q. Did you not hear him say that he would have no time to go by boat that afternoon, he had to go to another place for papers! [Excluded.]
Q. Do you know the fact that near Estontown there is a race-course! Objected to as immaterial.
Mr. McKeon—! want to show that it was there he expected to find the man he sought.
Ruled out by the Court.

GEO. W. ROBERTS'S TESTIMONY. Geo. W. Reberts, clerk in the Western Union Tele graph office, No. 145 Broadway, produced, by order of the Court, the telegrams passing through the office on the 6th of January just. One was from the office in | do not.

Eatentown, N. J., to the New-York office; another was from the Hoffman House to Eatontown, N. J.; and the third was " a relay copy," or message, sent from the Hoffman House to the main office at No. 145 Broadway, and thence to Eatontown, N. J. The contents of the telegrams were, upon the objection of the District-Attorney that they were immaterial and irrelevant, excluded, Mr. McKeon said he simply wanted to show what Stokes was about the whole of the day. Judge Ingraham refused, however, as also the name of the persons to whom they were addressed.

The Court then took a recess. After the recess, the evidence of Lawrence Carr, a witness before the Coroner's inquest, was read.

TESTIMONY OF S. M'LOUGHLIN. Samuel McLoughlin testified: I was at the Hoffman House on the 6th January last, between 3 and 4 o'clock; I saw the prisoner there; I had been assisting him in this case in the Court of Appeals, and had some of the evidence for him; I procured it from Mr. Doty, who lived down at Eatenville; I handed him Schaub's evidence, but not that of Doty; I gave him Schaub's, Sommerdyke's, and Irvine's names as witnesses. The District-Attorney objected.

Mr. Tremain-I propose to show that he told him he would find those persons who knew of this bet near the corner of Broadway, and that he followed it up by going there. You do n't object to that!

The Court—You told him where to find those persons!
Witness—Yes, at at the corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

Way.

Q. You say you had been in pursuit of these witnesses before? A. Yes; I understood Mr. Stokes had a room at the Hoffman House; when I went to the Hoffman House I saw him standing at the office, near the telegraph office; he was standing by the place where he would naturally be if he was about to send off a telegraphic dispatch; he came up and told me he had telegraphed to Mr. Doty; (objected to.) I saw him leave the house; he went out into Twenty-fourth-st., through the barroom. the barroom.

Q. Did he tell you where he was going ! A. He said he

was going to—Stop! stop!
Judge Beach—Stop! stop!
Q. Did he say he was going down to Twenty-third-st.
to get some papers in relation to this matter! Objected
to. Exception taken.
Q. How long have you known Stokes! A. Eight or ten

years.
Mr. Tremain—Did you ever hear him say anything in relation to Fisk killing him! We offer that, your Honor, under the issue of insanity.
The Court (to the District-Attorney)—What have you to say to that!
District-Attorney—We object. They have not fixed time or place.

The Court—There must be a limit.

Witness—It was three or four weeks before this happened (the snooting).

The District-Attorney—They must offer a good deal more than that to show insanity. A man might manufacture testimony in this way, three or four weeks before, and then walk up to a man and shoot him. That

won't do. Mr. Tremain—On the issue of insanity, if I understand the rule, we have a right to show what ver was said by the prisoner before, at the time, and even after the homi-eide. Now we propose to show that this prisoner declared that he knew he was pursued by Fisk; and that Fisk was armed to strike him down. was armed to strike him down.

The Court-I think there is no foundation yet for the usue of heaptity

issue of insanity.

Q. Do you know the fact that men were in pursuit of him I Objected to.

Mr. Tremain -1 effer to show that the deceased drew a pistol upon the prisoner at the hotel; I offer to show that the prisoner considered his life in danger, and that the fact of his being pursued by ruffinally looking persons was known to the prisoner as well as to others.

The Court—You have no doubt a right to prove your two first propositions.

The Court - Tot have no doubt a light we first propositions.

The District-Attorney objected to any evidence being given in regard to the character of the deceased. To state that a person was rash, savage, quarrelsome, would not justify a private citizen in taking upon himself the province of the Government in the punishment of province of the Government in the punishment of crime. However bad or desperate a man's character may be, he forfeits no right to life until, by actual at-tempt or demonstration at the time of killing, he in-duces a reasonable belief on the part of the slayer that he intends to kill him or do him some bodily harm. That is the rule in this State; that is the rule by which we must be governed in this case. The fact that there were threats is no defense. They must begin by showing actual dancer. etuni danger. Mr. Tremain—The State declares the taking of human

actual danger.

Mr. Tremain—The State declares the taking of human life is justifiable when there was reason to suppose, on the part of the person so taking it, that he was in danger of the infliction of great personal harm. The question then is, what are the grounds upon which the prisoner acted. Was he actuated with the idea of self-defense; or was he actuated rom depravity? Well, then we may show the appearances—the dangerous character of Fisk, as a vindictive, dangerous man. We may show that that was known to the prisoner. We may also show that threats of his had been communicated to the prisoner. We may show that the prisoner was followed by ruffanily men. We may show that the prisoner was followed by ruffanily men. We may show that those who came in his way. We may show that this preyed upon his mind. The courts agreed that it would be proper to admit any testimony calculated to show the motive under which the prisoner acted.

The following questions were offered by the defense, and excluded by the Court: Did the prisoner say to you there or four weeks before the affair that Fisk intended

to him nothing about the affair. Q. Did you say to him while you were there in that place that at the time Fisk was shot you were there, but you were so scared that you knew nothing at all about

the transaction 1 A. No, Sir. JAMES BRENNAN, RECALLED. Q. By Mr. Tremain—Did you have a conversation with this boy Redmord at the House of Detention 1 A.

Q. Did he tell you he was there at the time Fisk was shot, but that he was so scared that he knew nothing about the transaction ! A. Yes, Sir.

JOHN P. REDMOND, AGAIN RECALLED. Q. By Mr. McKeon-After the firing do you recollect being taken over to the Station-house in Mercer-st.f A. Yes, Sir; I was taken into a room and seated there-the captain's room.

[Here Bailey, a former witness, was directed to stand up.] Q. Did you see that gentleman there! A. No. Sir! Q. Do not you recollect being seated near him! A. I

Q. Or near any gentlemant A. There were a great many gentlemen around me.

Q. Do you recollect this gentleman asking you what was the irouble with you! A. No, Sir.

Q. Do you recollect telling him that you were arrested as a witness in the Fisk case, and he telling you not to be alarmed! A. No, Sir.

Q. Do you recollect at the time saying, "I know nothing about it!" A. No, Sir, positively.

Court here adjourned to this morning at 10:30 a. m.

THE SEA CLIFF GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

A GROUND OF MAGNIFICENT DISTANCES-OPEN-ING PRAYERS IN THE TABERNACLE-DEDI-

CATION SERVICES. SEA CLIFF GROVE, L. I., July 4.-The aproach to the Metropolitan Camp Ground possesses something of Oriental magnificence. High upon the table land the roof and glittering dome of the taberna-cle rise above the trees, suggesting the temple of old and the people all going up to the feast. The grounds, comprising 250 acres of table land, of wood and meadow, embrace a mile of sca-front, and include a fine wharf, under the control of the Association. A fine broad road has been built from the wharf to the Post-Office. The distance is not great, but the ascent renders a ride in a carriage preferable to a walk. Every one is disappointed upon arriving at the camp. It is not at all like the oldfashioned camp-ground. The buildings-such as cottages, offices. lodging-house, and boarding-balls-are in an open space entirely devoid of shade. Around them is a fringe of trees, which follows the shore of the Sound. It is in fact a camp-ground of magnificent distances. The lodging-house, handsome externally, and tolerably well arranged internally, stands midway between two very large and well-constructed boarding-halls. The rooms in the lodging-house are numbered, and fur-nished with all necessary articles. Everything is new, and the smooth, shining pine ceilings delight the eye and please the senses with their fresh odors. A reservoir furnishes the water supply, which is made available at different points in large wooden tanks with faucets. The grounds are lighted by gas manufactured here. The tabernacle is immense in size, and capable of seating many thousands of people. It is furnished with seate which have backs, a most humanitarian and Christian-

like provision.
On account of the strikes and the intense heat, the work on the grounds has been somewhat delayed, so that gramblers have had abundant sources from which to draw inspiration. Leaving out the natural features of this encampment, one must yield great praise to the arrangements. But it isn't camp meeting in the old sense. It is civilized and hotel like. One pays \$1 50 for a room and \$1 25 for meals per day.

During the day the heat is intense, but toward

night a strong and refreshing breeze comes up from the Sound, and revives the wilting souls of the The first service was held last night in the tabernacle. From three to five hundred persons were in attendance. The gas was turned on and the tapers flickered in the wind during the entire evening. Gen. Inskip led the van, marching to the front of the sheep in a truly martial and commanding style. "What a voice that man has," exclaimed one. "Just to hear him say 'my Lord' goes clear to the end of ones toes." With one arm a-kimbo and the other hand pressed to his heart, he opened fire by singing. "There is a fountain filled with blood," in which all joined. Parson McDonald, the St. John of the church, was not far behind his chief. His blue eyes glittered in a merry, self-complacent way, and his face shone. He sat with folded arms, while the wind coquetted with his curling locks. After the singing the Rev. Mr. John S. Inskip stated at once the object of the meeting, and that all might be benefited and strengthened by the Word of God, he desired that those who had passages in mind would repeat them. He led off with his own, which had been in his mind and his heart. "If ye should ask any thing in My name I will do it." One after another followed with kindred quotations. "Nearer, my God, to Taee" was then sung, which sentiment Parson Inskip thought should be the key-note of the meeting. He then proceeded to call the ministers together for prayer. Seeing the Rev. Mr. Lee, a Dutch Reformed minister, in the audience, he shouted: sheep in a truly martial and commanding style. "What

the ten role in thes States in the form of them to include the policy is glowed;

Mr. Traumin—The State declares the thing of pluman the properties of the state of the state of pluman the properties of the state o

The Board of Police directed the Superintendent of Street Cleaning yesterday to cause the roll of street sweepers and dirt and ash cartmen to be called by the foremen at 6:45 a. m. each day in the Police Station-Houses near the places of employment, except in the Twelth and Nineteenth Precincts. The Superintendent of Police was instructed to direct the various Captains to allow this to be done, and to have the officers in charge to allow this to be done, and to have the officers in charge of each Station-House take note of the hour when the roll is called and the number of sweepers and cartmen who answer to their names, reporting by telegraph to the Superintendent at Police Headquarters. All members of the police force detailed to special duty in the several precincts, except those who have been specially detailed by resolutions of the Board, are remanded to post duty on and after July 8, and all future details for special duty are to be made by special resolution of the Board, on the recommendation of Captains, and with the indorsement of the Superintendent. Such recommendations will state the nature of the duty to be performed, but will leave each Captain at liberty to detail men templorarily when in his opinion the exigencies of the sarvice require such action.

SUMMER HAUNTS.

A FLORIDA WATERING-PLACE. REMARKABLE INCREASE OF NORTHERN TRAVEL IN THE PENINSULA-THE NEW TOWN OF BEECHER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 31 .- After a most successful season at the St. James Hotel, this Winter-Saratoga is quiet. The health and pleasure seekers have all gone, and duliness reigns supreme in this (during Winter) very active and thriving city. Floridians say that never have so many Northerners visited here as during the past Winter. Doubtless it is owing to the advice of physicians that the invalids seek this land of flowers—this land in which Ponce de Leon, in April of 1572, sought for the Fountain of Youth. The healthseekers, weary of traveling in Europe, have, this past Winter, deigned to seek the American Italy, sail up the St. John's River, stopping at Jacksonville, Magnolia, Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine (the Southern Newport), Pilatka, and Enterprise, these being the principal towns of note along the river. From the mouth of the St. John's River to the head of the regular steamboat navigation the scenery is full of interest. There is much that nature has done for this comparatively new country; but to-day the need is enterprise and money. The latest of the enterprises is Beecher-a new town named after Henry Ward Beecher. It is 100 miles south of Jacksonville, on the St. John's River, and near Little Lake George, on a body of land extending from St. John's River to Dunn's Lake, well known as "Fruitland Peninsula." At one of the landings a small hotel has been erected on a point of land over 20 feet high com. posed of periwinkle shells. This point projects into the river, forming Little Lake George, and commands a view of the river and lake for miles. Opposite the hotel is the mouth of the wild river Ocklawaha, which winds a serpentine course 300 miles south to the Everglades.

The land selected for Beecher is high, rolling, pine

and, formerly belonging to a Spanish grant and to the United States Government, thus having titles unques tionable. The 2,000 acres of this new town have been laid out with avenues, 100 feet wide, and over eight miles in length, and with lots from 100 feet square to ten acres in size. The park in the center of the town contains three very valuable springs of sulphur, magnesia, and iron, which have been analyzed and are said to conain valuable medicinal properties. Many speak of the smaller spring, the Lucia, as equaling, if not surpassing, any of the springs at Saratoga or Richfield. Many persons are said to have been permanently cured of rheumatism by bathing in the sulphur spring water, and have domiciled themselves in the town. The "Mary" pring is 80 by 100 feet square, and 12 to 20 feet deep. The "Mabel" spring is 40 by 80 feet square, and 6 to 8 feet deep. The "Lucia" spring is 15 by 30 feet square, and 4 to 5 feet deep. The outlets of the three unite and form a creek two rods in width and from 8 to 30 inches in depth. These springs are situated two miles from the river, in open pine woods, making a most desirable resort for invalids. They will be known here-

desirable resort for invalids. They will be known hereafter as the Beecher Springs. Among the prominent
persons who have secured country seats or "pinees"
there, are Mrs. Gov. Reed and Judge Eamons of Florida. Mrs. Heary Ward Beecher has secured one of the
most valuable tracts of land in the town, near the
Springs.

Merritt's Vineyard, named after the late John J. Merritt of Brooklyn, N. Y., is near the western limits of the
town. It has 6,000 grape vines from Iona Island, N. Y.,
and near it is an orchard of 1,500 pineapple and so
orange trees, beside figs, lines, lemons, citron lemons,
bananas, pomegranates, and other tropical fruits, ali
doing well; most of these were planted the past Winter.
White the carpenters have been at work they have had
on their bil of fare, new white potatoes, lettuce, radishes,
peas, cabbages, and turnips, and occasionally strawberries, ever sluce the 15th of February. The best hunting
and fishing of the State is found in this locality. This is
a new and private enterprise of Mr. Edwin A. Studweil,
formerly of Erooklyn, N. Y., and the value of it, as to
climate, locality, and natural advantages, is but little
known. Any vossels that are able to cross St. John's
Ear can leave New-York and land at the wharf at
Beecher, thereby facilitating the transportation of freight
by not breaking bulk. Mr. Stadweil spent much time in
selecting the site of Beecher. It would be well for
Florida, as well as for invalid Northerners, if more such
enterprise abounded throughout the State.

NARPAGANSETT TRADITIONS.

NARRAGANSETT TRADITIONS.

THE LAST OF THE NARRAGANSETTS-CAPT, KIDD AND HIS MERRY MEN-GILBERT STUART, THE PAINTER-HOW CARTER MURDERED JACK-

NARRAGANSETT, June 23 .- I have been walkng over the hills and through the beautiful valleys of the Narragansetts, where two centuries and a half ago the red men belonging to the tribe whose name alone is left to tell of their existence were the manor lords. I have found the place full of romance and tradition, and the inevitable and essentially requisite ghost story is not wanting. I have stood upon the spot where the "great swamp fight" of 1675 took place, which was a fatal battle for the Narragansetts. Canonchet, the last chief of a brave nation, whose father was Miantonomiafter whom Mr. Gideon Welles named a monitor-being taken by the whites and condemned to death, exhibited a grandeur of character which induced a chronicler of cotemporary times to say that some "old Roman ghost possessed the body of this Western pagan like an Atilius Regulus." "I like it well," said Canonchet, when told of the sentence, "that I shall die before my heart grows soft, and I have said anything unworthy of my-

I have stood upon ground which has been pressed by he feet of the pirate Kidd, who was a familiar of this numerous holes in the ground of "Wilson's Woods" and elsewhere, dug by credulous searchers after his hidden treasures, are still visible. A few years ago a swerd hilt was dug up in a field near the "pier," on which was engraved the name of Artemas Gould, who was one of Kidd's heutenants. Twenty-eight of his crew were hung on one gallows at Newport-a three-cornered gallowsand two of the carpenters who had helped to build the gallows were afterward hung for murdering their wives. Kidd's men were buried below high-water mark on the the beach at Goat Island, and within the memory of the older inhabitants here, some of the coffins were cast up by the action of the sea, and the skeletons exposed. Newport was once a great resort for pirates and slave traders, and it was to their lawless chieftains that the amous ballad of Captain Kidd-s strange compound of

doggerel and wild, rugged pathos-was addressed: Section and what and bold, hear our cries, hear our cries, O ye captains, brave and bold, hear our cries; O ye captains, brave and bold, though ye seem all uncontrolled Do not, for the sake of gold, lose your souls, lose your souls.

My name was Robert Kidd, when I sailed, when I sailed, My name was Robert Kidd, Gof's laws I did forbid, And so wickedly I did, when I sailed. And I surplied to the control of the contro

I'd a Bible in my hand, when I sailed, when I sailed, I'd a Bible in my hand, by my father's great comman And I sunk it in the sand, when I sailed. (I quote from memory, and am not probably perfectly

correct.) Then I've seen the spot where was born Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory. It is about four miles away; and within the same distance was born Gilbert Stuart, whose great painting of Wash ington is historic. Now, it was after this manner that Gilbert Stuart came to be born in Narragansett. About 125 years ago, a gentleman came hither from Scotland, me Moffatt, and by profession a physician. Dr. Moffatt, however, could not make his way among the plain Quakers, who, at that time, constituted the larger portion of the inhabitants. He was learned, but not popular. So, tobacco being a product here, Dr. Moffatt took to its cultivation, and bethought him to build a snuff-mill; but he could find no one here competent to construct the building. He, therefore, wrote to Scotland, and procured the services of a millwright, by name Gilbert Smart, who built the mill according to his de strea-the first in New-England. Gilbert soon married Miss Elizabeth Anthony, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer; and of this marriage came Gilbert Charles Stuart the painter, so christened; but who, however, in after life, subscribed himself Gilbert Stuart, omitting his middle name. The house in which he was born still stands.

Near the summit of Tower Hill, a mile from the pier stands a little building in which George Fox, the founder of the sect of Friends, or "Quakers," bas more than once preached. It is upon the old post-road between Boston and Philadelphia. Formerly this was the chief highway between New-England and the South, over which there was once a vast deal of travel; and it is not very startling perhaps to observe that this road has been traversed by Washington and Franklin. And there are ombstones in the old burying-ground, near by, which have stood the assaults of time for two centuries and more. And a mile or so distant from the building and burial-place just mentioned, is a stone set in one of the fences-nearly all the fences in this part of Narragansett are built of "niggerhead stones"-which bears in rude figures the date 1741. Now this date commemorates : murder of so curious a character, committed at that spot, in that year, that I give you the story "as 'twatold me." About 1740, Carter was captain of a vessel in the coast

ing trade that sailed out of Newport. He encountered a dreadful storm off the coast of South Carolina, and his ressel was wrecked. But Carter and his crew escaped with their lives; and Carter himself started on foot for his home in Newport. After a day or two he was over taken by Jackson—a North Carolinian—who was on horseback, with a bundle of furs strapped to the horn of his saddle, bound for Newport, Rhode Island, to make sale of his fors. Think of it: 700 or 800 miles on horse back to sell \$200 or \$300 worth of furs! What a journey!

But I won't moralize. Jackson, with genuine hospitality, seeing Carter's condition, and learning his destination, ed to make him a companion, and alternate riding and walking with him; to which, of course, Carter giadly consented. So the two jogged on together, and in midwinter, in the afternoon, came to the home of Mrs. Coombs, a widow, who entertained them hespitably, and sent them on their way. It was a moonlight night; snow on the ground-for it was an old-fashioned Winter-and bitter cold, when Carter and Jackson reached the summit of Tower Hill, in sight of Newport. Jackson was on horseback, it being his turn to ride. Carter stooped down and picked up a stone. Jackson said: "I hope you are not going to kill me." But Carter struck him from the horse, and Jackson, though somewhat stunned, started to run. At that point of the stone wall where the date "1741" is inscribed, Carter overtook poor Jackson and killed him. Then he dragged the body down Tower Hill to a pond at the foot of it, and finding a hole in the ice, thrust the body of the hapless, generous Jackson through it into the water beneath; and, taking the dead man's horse and furs, pursued his way into Newport. This pond is about 300 rods to the north-

west of the house in which Gov. Sprague now lives. Time passed on. The Spring opened, and some negroes went to fish in the pond in which Jackson's body was sunk. One of the hooks got enlangled in the clothing. and the body was dragged to land. At that time there was a considerable settlement on Tower Hill, and Court was in session there, and primitive Rhode Islanders had congregated from 40 miles around. One of the negroes gave the alarm. The Court adjourned, and judges, lawgave the alarm. The Court adjourned, and judges, lawyers, and spectators hastened to see the dead—among
others, Mrs. Coombs. This good lady recognized Jackson
by a button she had sewed upon his vest when he and
Carter were at her house in the Winter. The Sheriff
went to Newport and arrested the murderer while caressing his child. He confessed the crime, and described the
circumstances of it, and was hung and gibbetted near
the spot where the cruel murder was committed. But
enough. All about here are nuts for the curious. The
locality is full of interest, and a visit here may always
be amply repaid. be amply repaid.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE TOMBS. William Livingston and George Kegel, confind in a cell on the third tier in the Tombs Prison, and awaiting a trial for grand larceny, escaped on Thursday night by the window of their cell. They lowered themselves to the roof of the kitchen, and then descended to

DECISIONS-JULY 5. Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Van Brunt.— artlett agt. Lindsey.—Judgment for defendant. Common Pleas Special Term—By Judge Robin-ien,—Gorman agt Kermack et al.—Order settled, Thaule agt Ritter, ix'r.—Molion granted, with \$10 costs in each case, (See mein.) Kre-leier agt, Same.—The Same.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY, July 6.

Mails for Europe via Queens'out and Liverpool, per steamship City of Antwerp, close at 1a. m. A Supplementary Mail on Fior No. 45. S. R. is closed at 1p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. [All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with louble postage.]

double postage. I

A Prassan Closed Mail is sent by this line.

Mails for the German States direct, via Soothampton and Bremen, by
the steamability Main, close at 11 a.m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from
foot of Third-st, Hobelen.

SUNDAY, Jray 7.

All Mails close at 11 0 clock a. m. The I out-Office is open from 9 a.

m. to 11 a. m.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-TORK PORT OF SEW-TOLK

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Limerick (Br.). Lockhart. Liverpoot, John G. Dale,
Steamship Cyriou (Br.). Lawsen, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.
Steamship Culifornia (Br.). Creig, Giasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.
Steamship Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.
Steamship A. C. Stiners, Warren, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.
Steamship Britol, Wallace, Philadelphia,
Steamship Britol, Wallace, Philadelphia,
Steamship Belpore (Br.). Ferson, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.
Ship Vice Admiral Tegethoff (Aust.), Miller, Britaiol, Eng., E. E. Moc-

Ship Vice Admiral regetion (Aunt), finiter, prison, logs, in and Sona, and Sona, and Sona, Ship Research (Br.), Mosher, Antwere, Boyd & Hinckon, Bark Nowa Verts (Hal.), Barlotole, Cork of Palmonth, A. P. Agresta, Bark Zie Lorenzo (Hal.), Degregon, Belfast, Ireland, A. P. Agrasta, Bark Levistain (Nor.), Tesrenz, Rigs, &c., Fanch, Edve & Co. Bark Montana, Madgett, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schnidt & Co. Bark Maria Antonia (Span), Alvaria, Cedit, P. Harmony's Nephew, Bark Pa-quale Ajella (Hal.), Nasa, Trieste, A. P. Agresta, Bark Nora (Nor.), Nielsen, Stettia, Teiens & Bockmann, Bark Fearless (Br.), Bowden, Gibraitar for onlers, H. J. De Wolf Co.

k Co.

Brig Primns (Ger.), Peters, Rio Grande do Sul, C. Toblas & Co.

Brig Augustara (Br.), Perkins, Ciudad, Boliria, J. Merrill.

Sehr, Francis G. Davis, Doane, Barness, B. J. Wenberg,

Schr. Florence Balley, Bailey, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. A. H. Ruftlert, Griffin, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. A. H. Ruftlert, Griffin, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Winner, Nast. Boston, Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ariana (Br.), Hamilu, St. John, N. B., P. L. Nevins & Sona.

Sohr. W. Farren, Linsley, Ballimove.

uship Old Dominion Bourne Plant and, City Point, and Norfolk, n Old Dominion Bourne Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, and pass, to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Men City (of South Shields), Jones, Alexandria, Eng., April with moise, and pass, to Old Dominion Steinship Co.
Ship Golden City (of South Shields), Jones, Alexandria, Eng., April
27, with rags and iron.
Brig T. H. Haviland (of Arichat). Routin, Glace Bay, 19 days, with

oal. Brig Irane Carver, Williams, Portland, 5 days, with lumber. Brig W. D. Androws, Jenkins, Demorara, 18 days, with sugar and old

r and nuts.
Notice (Br.), Andrews, St. Andrews, N. B., 3 days, with lumber.
Caloir, Clark Musiquab, N. B., 7 days, with lumber. Schr. Caloiu, Clark, Musquish, N. B., 7 days, with lumber. Schr. Mary Burdett (of Newburyport), Pearl, 15 days, with rubber and nts. Schr. Ebenezer (of Nassau), Lowe, Green Turile Key, 7 days, with fruit, &c.
Schr. Francis Arthemus, Mitchell, Shulce, N. S., 18 days, with piles.
Schr. John F. Chandler (of Parraboro, N. S.), Pettis, Wladsor, 7 days,

SCHOONERS-RIVER AND COASTWISE.
Yankee Doodle, Virginia. C. S. Mailiaon, Virginia. DOMESTIC PORTS.

FORTERS MONROE, Va., July 5.—Arrivel, brig Ergil, from Rie

ameiro for orders,
Bosrow, July 4.—Arrived, steamship Nercus, from New-Yorz;
Bosrow, July 4.—Arrived, steamship Nercus, from New-Yorz;
benimole, from Savannahi harks J. B. Obsen from London; Wimburn,
rom Shiella; James R. Brett, from Chembegus; brigs Java, from St.
fartins; Rossetta, from Trinoidaj (Handolph Paysen, from Pathios; schr.
ficelen, from Guantonomo. 5th—Steamships McCleitan, from Baltimore;
talterns, from New-York; Saxon, from Philadelpha; ship Marcia Greeneaf, from Liverpool; bark Arthur, from Hoboken; schr. J. J. Spencer,
the Chemberos. FOREIGN PORTS.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 5.—The North-German Lloyds steamship Koin, apt. Franke, from Baltimore June 20, for Bremen, arrived here yester-

LIVERPOOL. July 5.—The steamship Biela, Capt. Carroll, from New-York June 18, has arrived here.

HAYANA, July 3, "The German correctes Vineta and Gazelle, on the
May from Noricok to Kingston, Jam., arrived off this port yeatenday, and
communicated with the German Cossul at Hayana.

The stcamphip Crescent City, from New-York, arrived here this moru-HALIFAX, N. S., July 5.—The French frigate Minerva sailed last night or Sydney, Cape Breton.

SPOKEN.

Bark James Conner, from Montevideo for Philadelphia, June 22, lat DISASTER.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 5.—Her British Majesty's steamship Cherub is ghore at Cape Caneo, The Royal Alfred has gone to her assistance,

[For Latest Ship News see Fifth Page.]

Dentistrn. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION orig-O mated the ansethetic use of nitrons oride gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 45,000 patients testify. See their names at the

Professional Notices

C D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor

Wedding Cards, &c.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Ful-ton-st.-WEDDING CARDS and PINE STATIONERY. (Retab-

fotels.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Washington-st. V. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINT-BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 30 Fulton-at. BLANK-BOOKS made to any pattern. Orders so-leited. W.M. EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton-st.— LITHOGRAPHIC, STRAM JOB PRINTERS and LABRE MANUFACTURERS.

City Property to Let.

A FINE STORE, corner Broadway and Thirtythird-st., junction Sixth-are, to LEASE-Suitable for baker, having two ovens; clothing, dry goods, or shoe store, or any good business.

WM. H. RAFSOR,
5; Pine-st.

Country Property to Let.

TO RENT for a term of years, the WYO-MING-HOUSE, at Scranton, Pa. This well-known Hotel is offered to lease for a term of years from the fifth of September next, 1972. To a person or party with capital a trace opportunity is offered. For terms and conditions, apply in person or by letter to

Real Estate to Exchange.

ARGE BRICK RESIDENCE and eight lots J on a leading avenue in Brookly.

IRSIDBNCE in New-Jersey, or up the Hudson, one hour from the RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beckman

Drn Goods.

Wet Hop Bagging; Great Job in Bur-

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 5, 1872. There was but a very small attendance at the Exchange this morning, and no transactions. The sale which was to have taken place at Long Branch, N. J., on Wednesday last, by Messrs. A. D. Mellick, jr., & Bro., was postponed, owing to the fact that the races, which came off on the same day, attracted more attention than did the prospect of making investments. We understand, however, that the property will positively be offered, probably during this month, due notice of which will be given.

On Monday next, J. M. Phelps advertises to sell, on the

premises, at Paterson, N. J., 450 very choice villa sites. The location of the property to be sold is in the imme diate vicinity of the Passaic River, and about 100 feet above its level, which makes it peculiarly healthy and desirable. The city itself is one of our most thriving suburbs, already numbering over 40,000 inhabitants, and suburbs, already numbering over 40,000 inhabitants, and very rapidly increasing. The streets are wide, and the drives in the neighborhood very pleasant. All the advantages to be derived from churches, schools, banks, good markets, horse railroads, gas, and water, are to be found at this point, and its accessibility to this city, renders this really one of the most attractive opportunities to make investment in building plots, either for purposes of residence or speculation. A free excursion train will leave as per advertisement, at 11:15 a. m. on the day of sale. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer. Attention is called to the advertisement in another column, of "Building Sites" for sale near Rye Beach, Westchester County, N. Y.

At private sale it is reported to us as follows:

chester County, N. Y.

At private sale it is reported to us as follows:

At private sale it is reported to us as follows:

Messrs. V. K. Stevenson & Son have soid six lots, running through from Seventy-first to Seventy-second-st., on the east side of Ninth-ave., fronting 200 feet on Ninth-ave., in all 75x200 feet, for \$55,000.

Wm. H. Raynor has sold one iot north side of Eightyninth-st., and one lot south side of Ninetleth-st., 163 feet east of Madison-ave., 25x100 each, for \$16,000. Also the piece of ground east side of Ninth-ave, One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth and Manhattan-sts., being 52 feet 4 inches on Ninth-ave., 167 feet 6 inches on Manhattan-st., and 159 feet on One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., being about 54 lots, for \$45,000.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Boulevard, a w corner 72d st. Marking Market Boulevard, cs. 25d ft s of 92d st. 75x10d.4.

Boulevard, ws. 125 ft n of 92d st. 54x100

Boulevard, ws. 125 ft n of 92d st. 54x100

corner Suffolicut, h and i. No 17 Hester. Distance, 2.25 to of Stheare, 1938; block 1072best, a. g. 31 to of Latence, 1938; block 1072best, a. g. 31 to of Latence, 2018 11. 1272best, a. g. 32-34 to of Latence, 2019best 11. 1272best, a. g. 32-54 to of Stheare, 183 best, 14 hard 1, 1971 1272best, a. g. 32-34 to of Stheare, 183 best, 14 hard 1, 1971 1280best, a. g. 2011, 17 to of Stheare, 183 best, 11 hard 1. 1280best, a. g. 2011, 17 to of Stheare, 183 best, 11 hard 1. Are B., no our 150s at 3.5, size h and 1.2 Are B., no our 150s at 3.5, size h and 1.2 Are B., no our 150s at 3.5, size h and 1.2 Are R., no, 448 ft s of 20h-4; 21.4 Are B., h and 1.2 Are R., no, 448 ft s of 20h-4; 21.4 Are B., h and 1.2 Are R., no, 448 ft s of 20h-4; 21.4 Are B., h and 1.2 Are R., no, 45 ft s of 20h-4; 21.4 Are B., no and 1.2 Are R., no, 20h-4; 21.4 Are R., no, 20h-4; 21 sthave, w s, 30.5 it not 3-a 2.2100. 3th-ave, s e cor of 55th-st, 27.2100. Broome-st, n s, No 153, 25400, h and 1. Broome-st Nos 259 and 225, 37.4x102.5, (morts #17.000). 14,000 dumbia-st, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton st, 25x100 } part, (morti 612,500)... 612,500)... orsythest, e.s. 125 ft s of Houstonest, 25x100, h and 1... orsythest, s.e. cor, conti line 139th-st, runs 229,11x140.... 20,060 21,700 Harmgtonei, s., No. 5, 36, 9159, 19.

Standoneid, w., 80 ft no of Standoneid, 20175 (j. part).

Washingtoneid, s., No. 363, 20160, h. and l., j. part, othest, n. s., 157, 10 ft w. of Lewissed, Zonoi 10, h. and l., § part. 611-61, s., 200 ft e. of 15-42, 2017, h. and l., G. Whitney lease. 28,000 40,000 17,000 12,200 67,500 25,700

Grand-st, No. 57, 4 yrs, per year..... City Real Estate for Sale.

\$1,100

oth-ave, n w cor 102d-at, 100x100. Sthave, w s, 75.9 ft s of 90th-at, 25.7x100. Sthave, w s, 50.7 ft s of 90th-at, 25.7x100. Sth-ave, e s, 24.9 ft from 35th-at, 24.8x100

FREE REGISTER—Containing 2,000 City Houses and Lots, City Man, &c., grails. Apply to V. K. STEVEN-& SON, 11 Pine-st., and 225 Fifth-ave. A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICES, Nos. 54 West Thirty-second-st., or Jud West Twenty-third-st., up to 8 p. m., at regular office rotes.

FOR SALE-The BUILDING known as the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Edinabeth Ar. running through to Mott-ett, seen Canal-ett, the lot is 75x105 feet, building 50x105 feet, it of stories high, build in the most substantial manner, is suitable for any light manufacturing business, having good light on all sides; is partly fine-proof. Fernal-very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway. (570)

Westchester County Real Estate for Sale

QUICK TRANSIT.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY LANDS. BLACKWELL & Co., 55 LIBERTY-ST. Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

BARGAIN-At Yaphank, L. I.-A beautiacres of ground—the garden planted and all under the increase cultivation, with ample, peach, pear, and plant trees, currants, raspheries, and other analifrints. Situated in the pleasantest part of the village, on Carmans River (a celebrated front stream), the ground extending to the river, Price, \$4,000 terms ears. Impaire of JOHAN P. MILLS, Yaphank, or Manhattan Oil Ca., 10 Broadway, New-York.

New-Jersey Real Estate for Sale.

DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, A combining unusual attractions, facilities, and strustages, for SALS or to EMANS for ferrorable terms, 45 minutes from New York, two roads, near depairs; 50 realize; trip trelate 55 cents, yearly \$955. Learn lot, with bearing small and large frains, forcer, laws, &c. Stable, if descred. House roomy and convenient; furnace, rance, tubs, bet and rold water, bath, closest, &c.; improving locality. Worth \$915,902. With the sacrificed for much less; one-third cash down. Apply for particulars at West Kinabeth Depot (N. J. Central R. R.), or STATE, P. O. Box 205, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Adjoining the pleasant village of Westfeld, N. J., 19 miles via Central Railroad, a choice PROPERTY of 22 acres of high rolling land, bring on both adea of South-area, good two-story modern hult house, 9 rooms; launder, cisiers, a nevertailing sell of pure water, good bers, and all necessary outballibres, in good order; abundance of fruit. A large persion of the place is eligible to building plats, which will soon command good prices. Address WILLIAM DAVIS, Trilame Office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—To close an Estate—The valua-ble PLOT OF GROUND with the BUILDINGS on the north-west corner of Market and Matherrests, Newark N. J., well bestief for Hotel or say other business pursues. For perfuduars, &c. supply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 98 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN T. JENKINS & SON, DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE. Offices. No. 196 George-sta, and

MORRISTOWN REAL ESTATE AGENCY. operty of all kinds for Sale and Reat. Address. Marristown, N. J. ORANGE, N. J., and Vicinity—(Specialty)—
Place variety geopetry for sale, rent. or exchange. I. H. GRERY

ORANGE, N. J. (SPECIALTY).-Hamilton &

PATERSON, N. J.—Do u't tail to read the Advertisement in this paper of GREAT AUCTION SALE of LOTS, in the City of Paterson, on MONDAY NEXT, Join S. 1972, at 1 p. m. Special train leaves free Depos, Joney City, at 11:15 a. a. a. a. that day. Free passes, uaps, and discriptive jumphlets. Marra Stena Manager, 23 Dep-st., T. J. M. Phelps, Auctioneer, 82 Cedar-st.